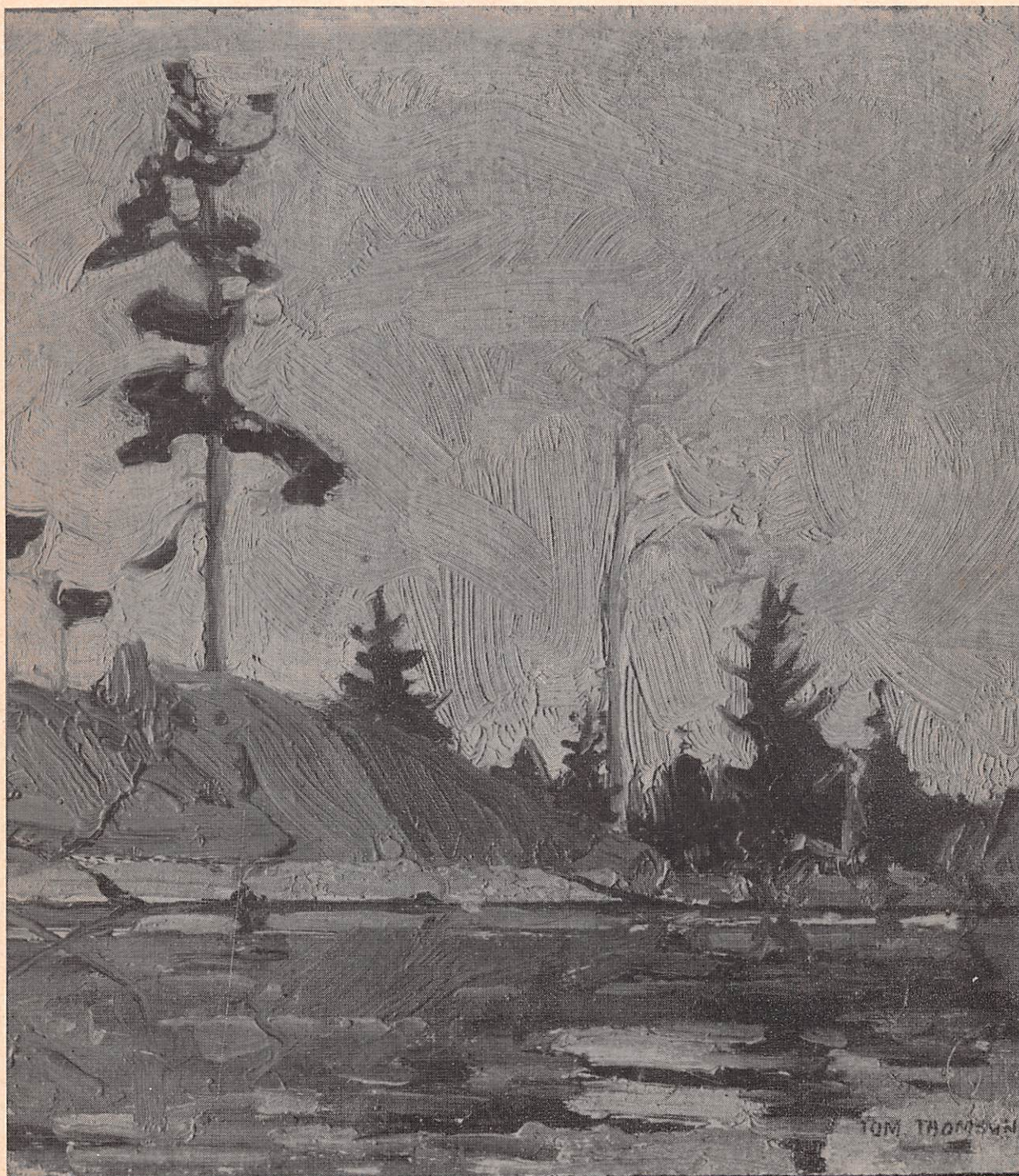


# REVIEW CANADIAN CAMPING

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OFFICIELLE

THE CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

L'ASSOCIATION DES CAMPS DU CANADA



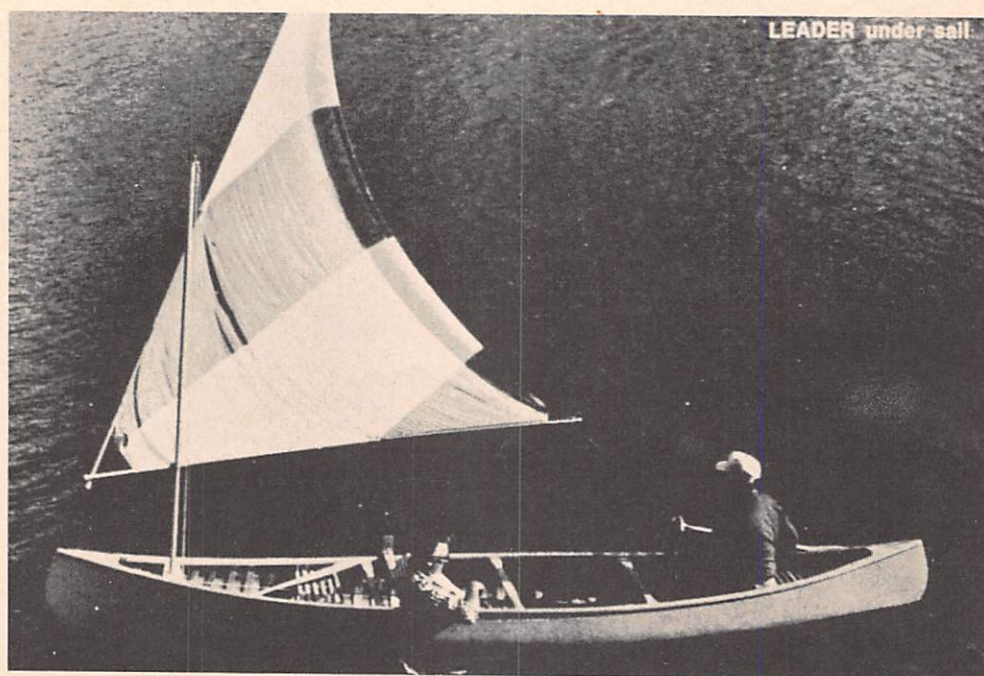
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Cover

Detail from Tom Thomson's "Algonquin Park"

Coverture

Courtesy of  
Art Gallery of Ontario





John Latimer and Dr. John Kirk, President, American Camping Association

#### Newsletter from the President.

In early November it was a privilege to meet with members of the Newfoundland and Labrador Camping Association. I found the meetings to be most enjoyable and extend congratulations to the new executive headed by LEVI MEHANEY. Levi succeeds ELIZABETH MOULAND who is now working nationally on a training programme for the Girl Guide Ranger programme. Although everyone in Newfoundland misses Elizabeth, they are proud that she was chosen to head up this important committee with the Guides.

While in Newfoundland, it was great to renew acquaintances with people like FRANK JENNINGS of Cornerbrook and DOUG EATON of Memorial University. I also found that the Newfoundland and Labrador Association has much to contribute to C.C.A., particularly because of people like BAIN PEEVER, MARY MACDONALD, DOT WINTER, JANE POLLETT AND GARY GREY.

One of the items which I found to be most interesting was the "Camping Sunday" . . . introduced last spring into the Anglican Churches throughout Newfoundland. Next April there will be a similar day held in co-operation with the United Church, the Anglican Church and the Salvation Army. Special services will be held in all of these Churches across the Province, highlighting the importance and value of camping. Many campers and young staff will conduct the services and it is expected that a great deal of publicity and recognition will be given this event. Perhaps this is something which other provinces might like to consider.

The second meeting of the Constitution "Task Force" met in Vancouver on May 11-12. Chaired by STAN WILD, the meeting made much progress in sifting through the many positive suggestions which were forwarded to us from the Provincial Associations. These rec-

ommendations are now being circulated to all of the Provincial Associations for further study . . . and eventual ratification.

Following the Constitution meeting, your executive met to discuss and resolve future plans for C.C.A. Some of the items considered were: establishment of a Canoe Instructor's workshop somewhere in the west next June. (This will be headed up by CLAUDE COUSINEAU); Membership certificates for C.C.A. in French will shortly be issued to all interested camps; Seals to be affixed to each Certificate for every Camp Member in Canada will soon be issued on a yearly basis; The Camping Day Committee will once again be headed by DOUG DENT (who moved from Victoria to the Y.M.C.A. in Waterloo in early January). The date will be WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1972. Work on this will commence much earlier this year; BOB LAZANIK AND DAVID HARTRY are working on a committee to establish an



Award to be presented to those individuals who have made a significant contribution to camping in Canada; the Board meeting of C.C.A. will be held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, April 19 and 20, with the Annual Meeting held on the night of April 20.

Concern was expressed over various articles which appear from time to time in Newspapers and periodicals which give a completely misleading picture of camping in Canada. A committee will be established to endeavour to counteract such publicity. Establishment of a Committee on Outdoor Education was recommended. It was an excellent meeting, and I thank all of those who worked so hard and contributed so much.

While in Vancouver, we were once again exposed to that warm, wonderful B.C. hospitality. The members of the B.C.C.A. entertained the National Executive, and in addition to the many new people we met, I found it exciting to once again see friends like MAY AND LORNE BROWN, FAY ECCLESTONE, JACK WAY and GRANT MCKEEN.

On my return trip, I had a chance to meet with EILEEN MAYOTTE and HANK ROESSINGH in Calgary to discuss plans for the standards Workshop in Banff. Perhaps by the time this letter is read, the meeting will have been held . . . and I am confident that under Hank's leadership, it will be a most productive session.

It was also a pleasure for me to

meet in New York with the President of the American Camping Association, DR. JOHN KIRK, and ERNIE SCHMIDT, Executive Director of A.C.A. Both of these men once again expressed their sincere interest in C.C.A., and reaffirmed their resolve to be as supportive and helpful as possible.

No doubt you will be interested to know of a move for DAVID HARTRY. David and his wife will be leaving in early March to take over a new post in Nassau. Our best wishes go out to Dave and Janet.

Perhaps it has been mentioned before, but I would like to officially welcome the GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION OF CANADA as the first Affiliate of C.C.A. We look forward to a long and close association with the Guides and now hope that other National organizations will become a real part of the C.C.A.

On January 1 a meeting was held in Toronto of several people interested in the field of OUTDOOR EDUCATION. The discussion which went on for several hours centred around the role which C.C.A. should be playing in this area. Obviously we were unable to reach any specific conclusions in this initial meeting, but the committee is planning to meet regularly to determine our priorities and our needs. Those attending the first meeting were: BRIAN BLACKSTOCK, DAVID BROWN, MARGARET GOVAN, SAM HAMBLY, MARJORIE HOWARD (Canadian Girl Guides) and FLO

WOODS (National Council of the Y.W.C.A.). It was a good meeting and we will have more to report to you in the next issue.

In closing, here are a few dates to remember: January 20, Alberta Camping Association annual meeting — Banff School of Fine Arts; March 2, 3, 4, Ontario Camping Association Conference, — Skyline Hotel, Toronto; March 8-11, American Camping Association Conference — New York City; March 17-18, Manitoba Camping Association — annual conference; April 20, Canadian Camping Association, annual meeting and banquet — Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal; April 20-22, Q.C.A.-A.C.Q. Conference — Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal; May 5, 6, 7, Saskatchewan Camping Association, annual conference — Regina; May 24, Quebec Camping Association — annual meeting.

With the beginning of a new year most of us are now becoming involved in the registration of campers and interviewing of staff. Please know that the Canadian Camping Association through your provincial organizations are anxious and eager to help every camp director and individual. We are at your service, and if there is anything we can do, please do not hesitate to contact members of your provincial Executive or the National Executive. Best wishes for a most successful 1972.

John R. Latimer  
President

Canadian Camping Association

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# Reflections on the Passing of Tom Thomson

by Charles F. Plewman



Tom Thomson

*Mr. Plewman has had a wide and varied experience. For eight years he was Boy's Work Secretary for the YMCA in Ottawa and Winnipeg, and for eleven years Secretary for the Ontario Boy's Work Board.*

*In 1932 he founded Kilcoo Camp for boys in Haliburton and later assisted in the formation of the Ontario Camping Association. He is a past President and now Honorary member of this association.*

*Mr. Plewman is an Honorary member of the Society of Camp Directors.*

*During World War Two Charles Plewman was Secretary for the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society which had a staff of 65 and 40,000 volunteer workers. During his tenure of office he instituted the Toronto Mobile Blood Donor Service which doubled the much-needed supply of blood for overseas use.*

*Although in his 83rd year Mr. Plewman is still active in Rotary and Camp circles and finds time to indulge in his hobby of painting.*

Much has been said about the mystery surrounding the death of Tom Thomson and, as time goes on, the myths increase.

Though I was present and acted as a pallbearer at his funeral, I have refrained up to date from making any statement.

Possibly the time has now come when I should throw more light on the subject.

When I arrived at Mowat Lodge, Algonquin Park, for a two month's stay in July of 1917, Tom's body had just been found. My health had broken down and it was originally suggested that I stay at Nomenigan Lodge but Taylor Statten, who was interested in my welfare, arranged for me to go to Mowat Lodge.

Not until I arrived did I discover what a tense atmosphere I was moving into. I was quite unaware that anything out of the ordinary had happened and was consequently surprised to find everybody talking about the fact that they had just found the body of a man called Tom Thomson.

For over a week his upturned canoe had been found and they had searched in vain for the body. Not having found it they had about come to the conclusion that he could not have drowned. Had he done so, they reasoned, the body would have been found by that time.

Contrary to what many people suppose, Tom met his fate soon after he had left Mowat Lodge. By that I mean within an hour, or at the most, within two or three hours and this despite the fact they had been searching for him for 8 days. His body released somehow from its underwater anchorage was found close to the Lodge.

George, Tom's brother, had been up the week previous to my arrival expecting that after Tom's absence for more than four or five days he would have turned up dead or alive.

Tom Thomson's burial was a sad and forlorn affair. The sky was overcast and the rain was falling. It had all the earmarks of a back-

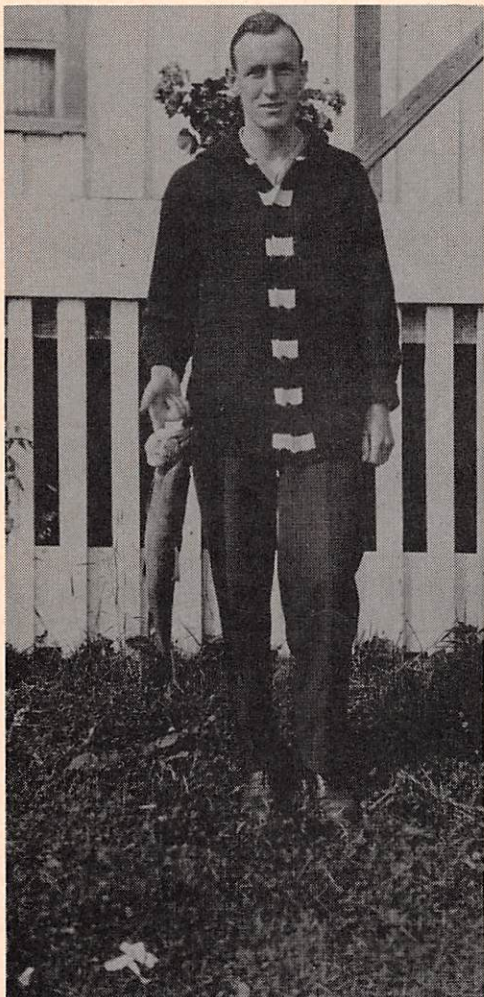
woods funeral. As a pallbearer, I along with the rest met outside of Mowat Lodge and lifted the wooden box on to the floor of a horse driven wagon. Then we fell in behind the vehicle as it made its way to the tiny cemetery on the knoll nearby.

The group that huddled around the graveyard was small, something like 12 or 13. No one from his immediate family was present, nor were any of the pals with whom he had painted. As for a minister there was none. The Statten's, whose cabin was nearby were absent, apparently away, and unaware that the funeral was taking place as were, I imagine, his other friends.

Mark Robinson, the Park Ranger, appeared to be in charge. On the surface it looked as if he had not been in touch with the family since locating the body or had received any instructions on what to do with the remains. I have since been told that there was a delay in reaching the family.

*Continued on page 8*





C. F. Plewman outside Mowat Lodge  
July 1917

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The Thomson family at Leith first heard that Tom's body had been found late Tuesday night of July 17, 1917. His remains had been buried about ten hours before at Canoe Lake. They immediately decided to exhume the body and have it removed to Owen Sound for reburial in the family plot at Leith.

When I arrived back at the Lodge I was still quite oblivious to the fact that we had just buried a man who is now recognized as one of Canada's foremost artists.

From what I had witnessed that day he might as well have been Algonquin Park's "Unknown Man".

Everything that happened on the day of his burial seemed so unimportant and so insignificant that I would have been absolutely flabbergasted had someone been able to tell me how much interest would be displayed in the event 55 years later.

When the body was found Miss Winnie Trainor, Tom's girl friend from Huntsville, whose parents had a cottage on Canoe Lake in front of the Lodge, appeared on the scene and demanded the right to see the remains, saying that there must have been foul play as she was certain that her Tom didn't drown by accident in a small lake like Canoe Lake. This, Mark Robinson stoutly refused to grant. (The body had been in the lake about eight days and was not very presentable).

After the funeral, Shannon Fraser who operated Mowat Lodge where Tom had stayed, and who was more intimate with Tom than anyone else, confided in me what he felt had actually happened.

This was quite natural as there was considerable speculation as to how a man with Tom's skill in handling a canoe could drown by accident in such a small lake. In no way did I foresee the interest that is now being shown in the real significance of his passing. Hence, I did not ask for information other than what Shannon offered.

Shannon said that at first he was not at all concerned when Tom failed to return on time. As Tom departed he had said to him what he had said on several previous occasions, namely, "Don't worry if I am late getting back".

Tom Thomson, Shannon continued, was engaged to marry Miss Trainor. She was pressing him to go through with the marriage. He intimated that she was coming up to see Tom to have a showdown on the fatal week.

He mentioned that Tom was a shy and sensitive person and that he felt he just could not face the music. The impression Shannon left with me was that somehow Tom had come to the conclusion that a settled, married life was not for him, but that he just could not say so to Miss Trainor.

Recalling Tom's previous statements of not to worry if he didn't return on time, Shannon said had made him feel that Tom had contemplated doing something on earlier occasions but had not mustered sufficient courage to go through with his intention.

Certainly from my conversations with Shannon there was little doubt in his mind as to what had actually happened. I have learned since that he expressed the same opinion to George Thomson.

During the rest of the summer I spent at the Lodge at no time did Shannon say anything to me about foul play, nor did I hear anything along that line other than the remark Shannon had said that Miss Trainor had made when they found the body.

I did get the impression from someone that Tom Thomson was somewhat of a pacifist and not interested in enlisting in World War One. Incidentally, he had given up hunting.

Some people have called into question the findings of the Coroner's Inquest of "death by drowning", but it is doubtful under the circumstances that any other verdict could have been arrived at.

Suspicion as to where Thompson's remains are has also been raised. Some people believe that they are still on the hillside close to the Lodge where he was originally buried. For myself, I am quite satisfied that the remains were moved by the undertaker to Owen Sound according to the instructions of his next of kin. Certainly his family held this opinion and may have had good reasons for doing so.

As to the skeleton that was recently unearthed at Canoe Lake and which some people firmly believe was Tom Thomson's, I am strongly of the opinion that it was that of an Indian. This was the verdict of the experts in this field. Apart from all of this, I am told that an Indian *was* buried in this cemetery around 1894 and probably other persons too.

Fifty-five years is a long time in which to recall with accuracy what happened at that time, but to the best of my knowledge, I would have to say that we buried Thomson *inside* the area enclosed by a small fence. The skeleton that was unearthed was found outside, not inside, the railing. In any event it is hard to imagine what ulterior motive would cause the undertaker not to follow the family's instructions of sending the body to Owen Sound for interment in the family plot at Leith. After all he did make the trip to Canoe Lake for that purpose.

Persons living on Canoe Lake who knew Tom Thomson found it difficult to believe that a man of his outstanding skill in swimming and canoeing could drown in a small lake by accident. That left two alternative theories as to what happened, either death by foul play or death at his own hands. To those who want to speculate there is considerable circumstantial evidence to support any one of the three claims. As to his family they have always held the view that Tom was happy at the time and did not take his own life. Certainly he had much to live for. His art had been recognized by the National Gallery and his letters spoke of future plans.

Those who think his death could have been caused by foul play can point to the wound on his forehead, the tackle wound 16 times around one of his legs, the paddle tied to the thwarts of the canoe in a fashion different from what Tom would have done, and the delay in reporting the sighting of the canoe by the first person who saw it, etc.

To others who hold the suicide view, there was the nature of the relationship that existed between Tom and Winnie Trainor which apparently was more intimate than





Detail from Tom Thomson's "Burnt Country".

Courtesy Art Gallery of Ontario

most people at the time supposed. It was said by some besides Shannon Fraser who were in a position to know, that they were engaged to be married that summer but that Tom had come to feel he could not go through with it. Winnie Trainor, on the other hand, they said was coming to Canoe Lake for a show-down.

Actually the truth regarding what happened to Tom may never be known with certainty. More important right now than the nature of his death is the fact that he lived, painted, and made us all the richer for it.

Incidentally, Mowat Lodge was full of 8½" x 10½" sketches that Tom had painted. I could have had them for about a dime a dozen. Actually, at that time the few people who bought his pictures would only pay ten or fifteen dollars for a Tom Thomson original.

If I had gone up the creek I could have salvaged some of the ones that Tom had broken up and thrown away.

Two aspects of these pictures impressed me, one was the brilliancy of his colours (his earlier paintings were more subdued), and the other was his bold free flowing broad strokes.

Characteristic of most artists his on the spot sketches have more sense of rhythm and more feeling and movement than his formalized

large canvasses that he painted from them.

Many people with more academic and artistic training than Tom had have tried to depict the stark ruggedness of Algonquin Park, but I doubt if anyone has or will be so successful in catching its mood and in interpreting its spirit, for Tom Thomson and Algonquin Park had become one.

While his "West Wind" and "Jack Pine" are monuments to his memory, possibly his greatest claim to fame lies in the fact that he inaugurated a new and distinctly Canadian Style of painting. To many amateur painters like myself he has been a great inspiration.

Some people are born to live in cities, but others like Tom, can only find themselves in the great world of nature.

It is not too much to say that Tom had been "captured" by the wild and rugged beauty of his Algonquin Park. To return to the city and have to live its humdrum existence was not for a sensitive soul like his, for he was essentially a child of nature.

At this point it is hard to realize how few were the people who had even heard of his death in 1917. I was back at Canoe Lake in 1921, four years later, but no one up there was talking about Tom Thomson. He seemed "forgotten".

Today, Tom Thomson is a house-

hold name in this country. In 1917 he was known to only a small group, most of whom were artists. Some people are better known dead than when alive. This was the case with Tom Thomson. It was only several years later when the Group of Seven came into the limelight that Tom Thomson's name began to be recognized.

Possibly I should make a confession. I, too, at that time thought Thomson's paintings were rather 'far out'. That's what happens when one is a little ahead of his day. Now I have changed my opinion entirely.

Thomson's death at 39 was tragic. His last pictures were his best. No one knows what greater heights he might have achieved had he been spared. As it was he made a monumental contribution to Canadian Art. His pictures will always be remembered for their spiritual qualities.

For many years I have refrained from making this statement. Meanwhile all kinds of rumours have been circulating regarding the nature of his death and burial. At 82 I now feel that I should say what I know. It is quite possible that I am the only person living who participated in Tom Thomson's burial in Algonquin Park and to whom, at that time, Shannon Fraser talked about the nature of his passing.

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# EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

by Dr. Elsie Palter

If all children could be assigned to a continuum, then we are looking at the children at both extremes, the exceptionally bright at one end, and the grossly retarded at the other end, and in between are the so-called "normal" children. The topics covered will deal with the extremes from a physical, emotional, intellectual and cultural point of view.

## *Gifted Children*

The gifted child is a bonus at camp because we can provide for him an opportunity to express his special interests, whether it be in music, art, drama, athletics or science. Camp is an ideal learning opportunity for this child, and a challenge to a director. This child is a source of motivation for others to participate with him in these programmes. The chance to write and direct a play, provide a musical evening, an outing for sketching, are some of the innumerable instances which can be cited as appropriate in the camp setting, so that the gifted child and his fellow campers share in enjoying his special talents.

## *Mentally Deficient Children*

At the other extreme are the children who are functioning below their age level in varying degrees. The slow, dull normal or borderline child is among our camp population. We can sometimes recognize him before we meet him in camp by his respective age and school grade, but this is not infallible. Sickness, emotional disturbance, poverty, may have held a child below his age level in his academic progress. These children are often sensitive, the butt of jokes, find it hard to compete in

intellectual pursuits, wander by themselves at camp, unless someone is aware of their deficiency and has helped that child to find some area in which he can be made to feel competent. They are in our classrooms at school, the repeaters and some in opportunity classes. Camp can be fun for them, the same gains can be made, and the same pleasures enjoyed as normal children, comradeship, activities, new skills, all the advantages of camp are theirs to enjoy. The retarded are entirely different and cannot compete with the normal child. There are camps for retarded children, the out-of-doors provides them with a change, stimulation and a healthful experience, but in a special camp geared to their limited capacity to learn.

## *Physically Handicapped Children*

### *(a) Gross Physical Impairment*

If at all possible, it is advisable to give this exceptional child as "normal" an experience as possible to prepare him to adjust to the normal world. If a camp is geared to an athletic type programme, such as hockey, speed swimming, basketball, then a child with a physical handicap does not belong there. However, in camps where the programme offers a choice of activities, where a child can find outlets, not dependent on physical prowess, in the arts, music, etc., then a camp experience with normal children should be planned for him. The crippled children's camps in our province are geared to children who cannot fit into a normal setting.

### *(b) Blind*

It is very difficult for a blind child to adjust in our regular

camps. A commitment to a child with this handicap would necessitate a counselor who can devote himself to this camper, and cabin mates who have been helped to understand how to accept and enjoy their fellow exceptional camper.

### *(c) Deaf*

The deaf can fit into a regular camp with very little trouble, and should not be excluded for this reason.

### *(d) Cerebral Palsy*

For some children the condition is too severe except in a specialized camp. However, if the geography is so structured that undue physical strain is not imposed, a few campers with this handicap can be accommodated.

### *(e) Heart Cases*

This is a serious responsibility for a camp director and should be determined after a complete medical report and assurance by the physician. The final decision should then hinge on how well the child has learned to exercise self discipline, as he will be restricted in his activities many times.

## *PHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS*

### *(a) Diabetic Children*

Diabetic children are often found in our camps. Frequently they have learned to inject their daily dose of insulin, or this can be handled by the camp medical staff. A special diet is usually necessary and if the camp kitchen can cope with this, then the child will benefit by the camping experience.

*Continued on page 18*



# Enfants Inadaptés

par Docteur Elsie Palter

Si tous les enfants étaient rangés sous forme de continuum, nous pourrions alors voir les deux extrêmes, ceux exceptionnellement intelligents à un bout, et ceux mentalement débiles à l'autre et, entre les deux, ceux que l'on appelle les enfants "normaux". Les sujets traités couvriront les cas extrêmes du point de vue physique, émotionnel, intellectuel et culturel.

## ENFANTS DOUES

Ce genre d'enfant est une excellente recrue pour un camp, nous pouvons lui donner l'occasion d'exprimer ses goûts particuliers, que ce soit dans la musique, les arts, l'art dramatique l'athlétisme ou les sciences. Le camp est une occasion unique, pour l'enfant, d'apprendre et, pour les directeurs, l'enfant est un défi à relever. Il est une source de motivation, pour les autres, à prendre part avec lui à l'application de ces programmes. La possibilité d'écrire et diriger une pièce de théâtre, donner une soirée musicale, une promenade dans le but d'esquisser quelque paysage, sont parmi les innombrables exemples que l'on peut citer et qui sont normaux dans la conception du camp, de sorte que l'enfant doué et ses camarades campeurs se partagent le plaisir de ses talents particuliers.

## ENFANTS MENTALEMENT RETARDES

A l'autre extrême sont les enfants dont le comportement est au-dessous du niveau de leur âge à divers degrés. L'enfant dont l'intelligence est lente, obtuse, ou à la limite de la normale, est parmi ceux qui peuplent notre camp. Nous pouvons parfois le reconnaître avant de le rencontrer dans le camp en mettant en regard son âge et la classe à laquelle il appartient à l'école, mais cela n'est pas infallible. La maladie, des troubles émotionnels, la

pauvreté peuvent avoir maintenu l'enfant dans un état mental inférieur à son âge en ce qui concerne ses progrès scolaires. Cet enfant est souvent sensible, le sujet de plaisanteries, il peut difficilement se mesurer aux autres sur le terrain intellectuel, il s'isole dans le camp, à moins que quelqu'un ne s'aperçoive de sa déficience et aide l'enfant à trouver un champ d'action dans lequel il se sent compétent. Il se trouve à l'école parmi les redoublants ou dans les cours de rattrapage. Le camp peut être pour lui un havre de jeux, les mêmes bénéfices et les mêmes plaisirs que ceux des enfants normaux seront les siens, camaraderie, activités, nouvelles techniques, tous les avantages du camp sont là pour qu'il y prenne plaisir. Les enfants retardés sont différents et ne peuvent pas se mesurer intellectuellement avec les enfants normaux. Il y a des camps pour enfants retardés, la vie en plein air leur offre un changement, une saine expérience et les stimule, mais cela dans un camp spécial conçu pour répondre à leur capacité limitée d'apprendre.

## ENFANTS PHYSIQUEMENT HANDICAPES

### (a) *Handicap Physique Profond*

Autant que possible, il est conseillé de donner à un enfant profondément atteint physiquement une activité aussi normale que possible pour le préparer à s'intégrer à un monde normal. Un camp dont les activités ont pour centre l'athlétisme représenté par les jeux de hockey, la nage rapide, le basketball etc. n'est pas fait pour un enfant de ce genre. Il n'en sera pas de même pour un camp dans lequel l'enfant pourra trouver des activités qui ne demandent pas d'effort physique, c'est à dire les arts, la musique etc. On pourra alors établir, pour cet

enfant, un programme conçu spécialement pour lui mais qui le mettra en relation avec les autres enfants. Les camps pour enfants handicapés dans notre province sont conçus pour des enfants qui ne peuvent pas être placés dans un environnement normal.

### (b) *Aveugles*

Il est très difficile pour un enfant aveugle de s'adapter dans un camp normal. Un enfant souffrant de cécité demanderait une personne qui ne s'occuperait que de lui et des compagnons à qui on aurait fait comprendre comment accepter ce camarade exceptionnel.

### (c) *Sourds*

Les enfants atteints de surdité peuvent très facilement s'adapter à un camp normal, et leur infirmité ne devrait pas les en exclure.

### (d) *Paralyse Cerebrale*

Pour certains enfants, leur condition est trop grave pour être admis dans un camp autre que hautement spécialisé. Cependant, un camp organisé de telle façon qu'il ne demande pas de dépense physique trop grande peut accueillir un nombre réduit de ces handicapés.

### (e) *Cardiaques*

Cela implique une sérieuse responsabilité pour le directeur de camp, et l'enfant devrait d'abord faire l'objet d'un examen et d'un rapport médical complets. La décision finale devrait alors dépendre du degré d'auto-discipline auquel l'enfant serait parvenu, car ses activités seront réduites en bien des cas.

## PROBLEMES PHYSIOLOGIQUES

### (a) *Enfants Diabétiques*

On trouve souvent dans nos camps des enfants diabétiques. Ils ont souvent appris à s'injecter eux-mêmes leur dose d'insuline, ou ceci peut être fait par le personnel médical du camp. Un régime alimentaire spécial est souvent nécessaire et si les cuisines du camp peuvent y pourvoir, l'enfant peut très bien bénéficier d'un séjour au camp.

### (b) *Allergies*

Il est demandé à tous les directeurs des camps d'obtenir un rapport médical sur chacun des cam-

*Continued on page 21*



# Drifting Down the Yukon

By Margaret Govan

Former Director of Camp Onawa

"Wilderness Unlimited" is conducting a "float" down the Teslin and Yukon Rivers, sponsored by the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, so read the note in their magazine.

My sister and I had been looking for a holiday that was different, and the Canadian North intrigued us. We had already made some enquiries. There was a week's luxury cruise on the Mackenzie; a very short trip to Moosonee; and the third alternative was to charter your own plane! None of these suited us; but this sounded as if it might. So we made further enquiries about the "float."

John and Mickey (his wife) Lammers are the operators of Wilderness Unlimited. They had been running these floats for other organizations such as "Wilderness Life," as well as for private individuals. They are well known naturalists and ecologists. A float makes use of the river currents as the means of locomotion and inflatable rubber boats provide the travelling space. The group camps each night after the run. There is ample opportunity and plenty of time to study all or any aspects of nature which appeals to those taking the trip (including photography and fishing).

We decided to try it! It was the experience of a lifetime and so completely removed from everyday world.

Arrangements were made for the trippers, six adventurers from Ontario, to stay overnight in a motel in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. John got in touch with all of us in the late afternoon, and suggested that we have dinner together in order to meet each other, and also that he would like to vet our luggage.

(We had been sent check lists and came provided with rubber mattresses, sleeping bags, warm and waterproof clothing).

\* \* \* \*

Early next morning we were picked up by mini-bus and driven along the Alaska Highway to Johnson's Crossing, a high bridge over the Teslin River, 80 miles from Whitehorse. A truck with the boats, tents, food, etc., accompanied us. The strange-looking, flat rubber boats were spread out on the river bank, and floor boards fitted in; then with all of us taking turns with a handy foot-operated pump, the pontoons and the keel were filled with air. The boats were very light, equipped with four handles, and easily launched. They looked and were amazingly seaworthy. In actual fact they could carry 2,000 pounds' weight of goods. We were able to stand, change places, etc., without rocking the boat. We needed to: seven or eight hours of travelling (with a mid-day break), even though you are sitting on quite comfortable seats, leaves you rather stiff. The food boxes, dunnage, pots and pans, emergency tools, etc. were packed carefully and always in the same places thereafter. We ate a sandwich lunch and embarked. The two boats were lashed together because, as was explained, the current was apt to swing us out of the main stream when we turned a bend, and we needed the fast water. It took an experienced guide to recognize the main stream, and John was the only knowledgeable one on the trip. The outside passengers were armed with paddles, but the boats were awkward to steer. There was a small outboard

for use in emergencies and landing; the noise frightened the wild life, and after all that was what we had come to see.

Once we rounded the first bend below the crossing we were in the wilderness. At that point the river was about 500 feet wide, running through a range of mountains. We traveled within that range for the entire journey, over 200 miles according to the map. The landscape varied continually. There were stretches of low-lying plateaus covered with willow, alder, poplar and spruce; sheer cliffs of silt left by glaciers which lacked the essentials for vegetation, and rose as high as 400 feet above us (these cliffs had been wind sculptured into strange, modernistic forms, always different, always changing as small or large slides are triggered and more silt falls into the river); wooded banks; bare volcanic rock mountains; other rock mountains with pockets of growth, and crags like medieval castles. And always the river, increasing in width, travelling at a steady four miles an hour and slightly faster as we ran the rapids, building up islands and rocky shoals, and untidy piles of dead wood and debris, considerably increased by the ever-active beaver; fed by remarkably few tributaries although there were a number of dried up river beds which must be rushing torrents in spring. John was a source of information about geology and land formations.

\* \* \* \*

Eventually, about 100 miles from the starting point, the Teslin River feeds into the Yukon which speeds up to six miles an hour; it also widens to about 1,500 feet with many more islands. All of it was beautiful and sometimes



breath-takingly beautiful! We travelled for four days on each of the rivers, and had two days "lay-offs." (You can go as far as the Bering Sea but the current becomes more sluggish).

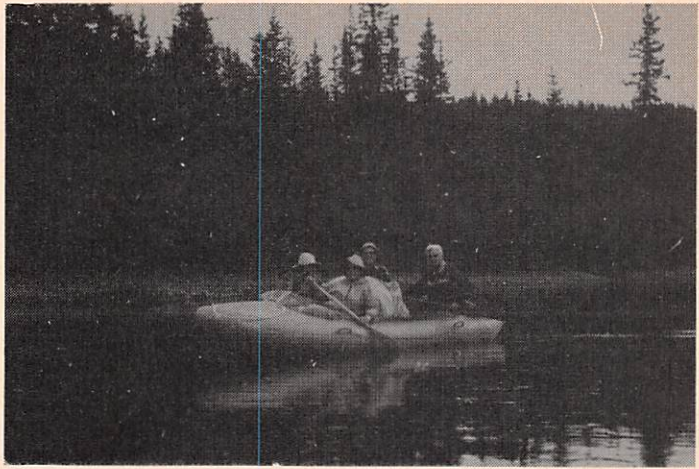
We camped at eight sites, each as different as the river banks except that we restricted ourselves to the lower banks of account of carrying dunnage. There seemed to be plenty of flat, cleared ground available for us, our four tents, and the kitchen quarters. The ground was moss covered in some cases, or fairly open woods in others. There were many berries, mostly edible: black currants, high and low bush cranberries, and a few strawberries, fox, salmon and bear berries. There were also many, many fungi which may or may not have been edible but none of us were sufficiently familiar with them to risk it. The leaves of the fireweed and the roses, both hips and leaves, were turning a muted red. There were roses everywhere.

"I've never slept in a bed of roses before," somebody remarked. "I wonder how I'll like it?" but I don't believe she stayed awake long enough to consider it. None of us had any trouble sleeping. (The daylight hours were long, 6 until 9 p.m.)

The mosses ran through the orange, yellow, and green shades, with lichens in whites and greys. Lovely to look at and like thick carpet to walk on. There was usually time for a short walk in the evenings. "Not out of earshot," John warned. It was rutting season. Besides cow mooses were still caring for calves; and bears for their cubs. Occasionally we had an escorted walk . . . if we had landed in time; and on the "lay-off" days. John always took his gun but never used it. These walks were high points in our trip, for we could climb up and up, and see the river and the hills stretched out into the distance.

The small land birds, for the most part, had already left for the south. We saw robins, thrushes, chickadees, magpies, rusty blackbirds, and heard woodpeckers. There were ground and red squirrels everywhere.

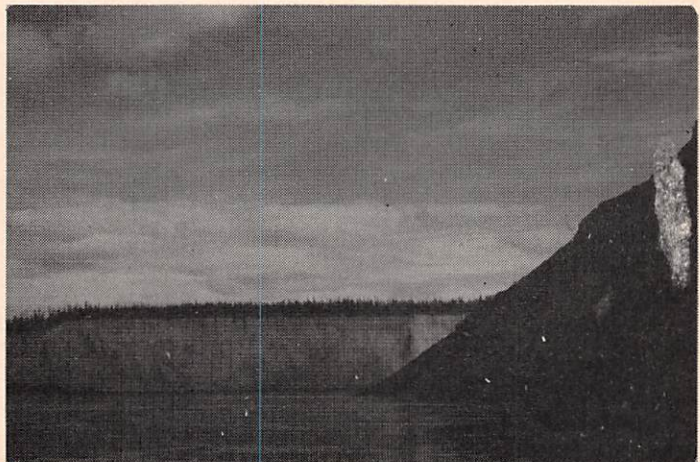
*Continued on page 20*



The author is paddling bow



Carmacks Hotel, Carmacks, Yukon Territory



A "Slide", Yukon River



# WHITE WATER

by David Hodgetts  
Director, Hurontario  
Wilderness Camp

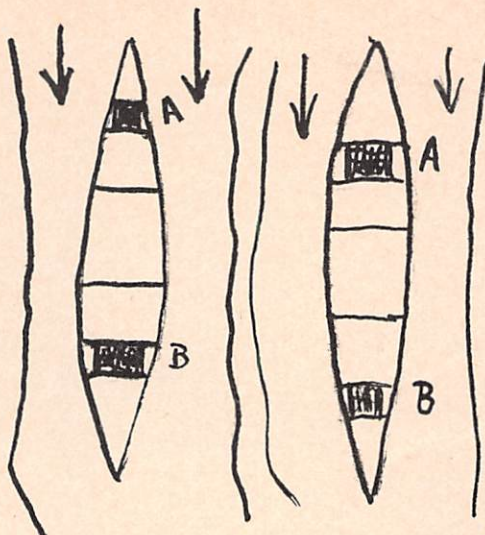
Should we allow our campers to take the risk of running white water? This is a difficult question for camps to answer. I think not for campers under twelve; they can enjoy all the wonders of camping without this risk. I think not if the staff members are inexperienced or if your equipment is not suited to running rapids.

However, white water is part of tripping and with care and humility foremost in your mind, it can give campers tremendous enjoyment without taking dangerous risks.

You should follow a few hard and fast rules, (1) Wear lifejackets, (2) Always carry a spare paddle in *each* canoe, (3) Never underestimate the power of running water, especially if it is cold.

Paddles ought to be sturdy ones, with straight grain. Your canoe should be a Grumman if you can afford it. If not, use a 16' canoe with two thwarts, and a depth of at least 12".

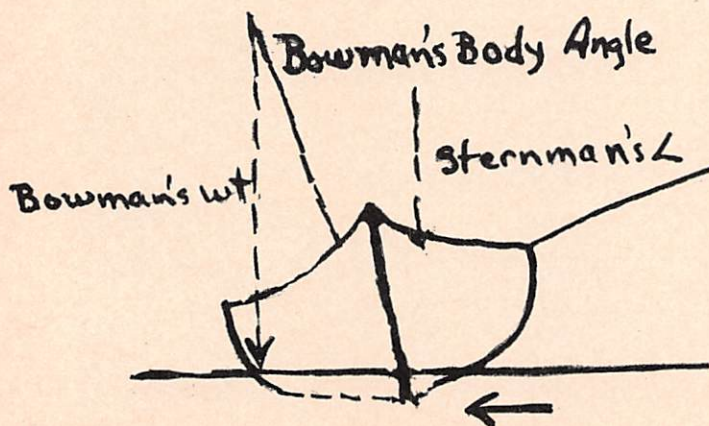
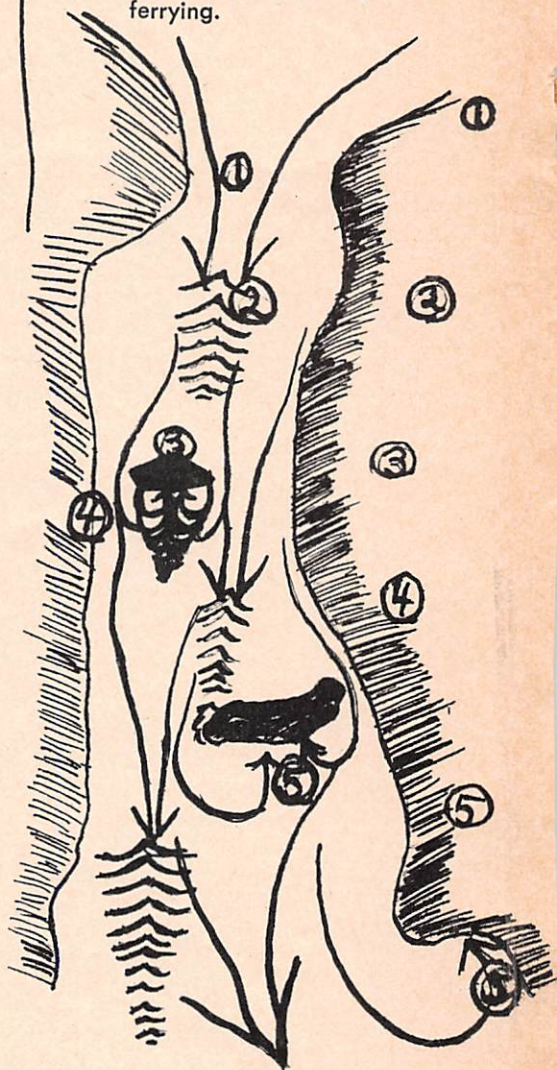
Now you are ready, go find a gentle stream and practice in complete safety!



In this diagram A is "critical", he is closest to where the current first hits the canoe. Thus he is the man responsible for turning the canoe. B is the "power man", he paddles forwards or backwards on either side to help the critical man and to hold the canoe stationary when ferrying.

## What the current will do and terminology

1. "V" — dark blue, safe water.
2. "Standing waves" — white water safe to run if not over 2½ feet high.
3. "Rock" — If out of water avoid it. If below the surface avoid it if the "boil" below it is near the rock. This means shallow water over the rock.
4. "Boil" — white water churning up after a rock or stump.
5. "Back eddies" — current reverses and runs upstream. Good places to stop or rest.

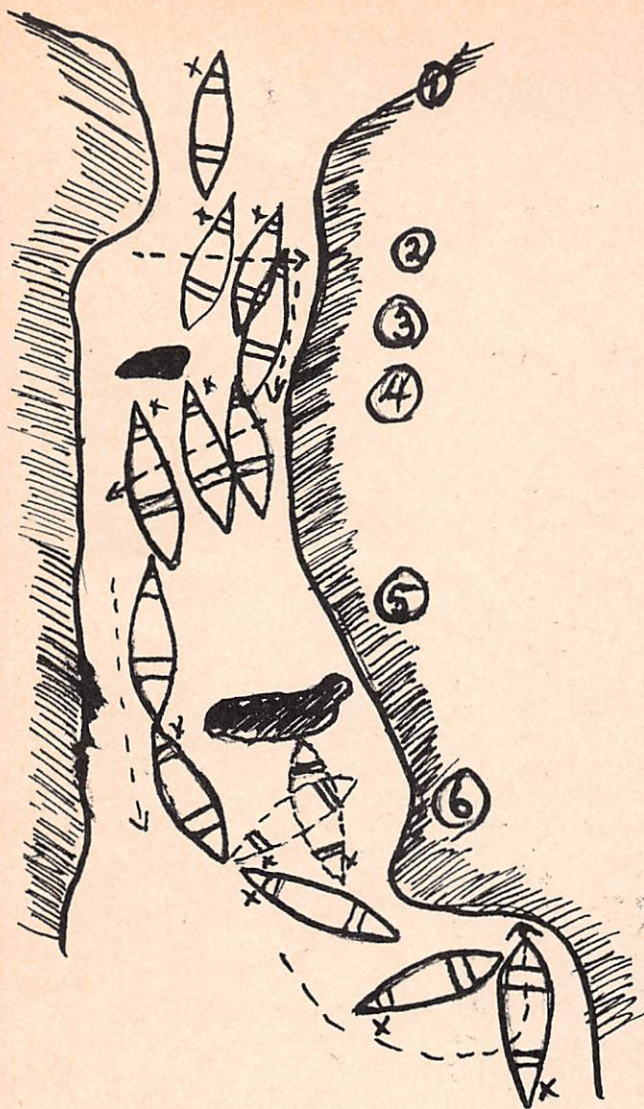


## Eddy turns

These manoeuvres are great fun; however they cause about 80% of all turn-overs in rapids.

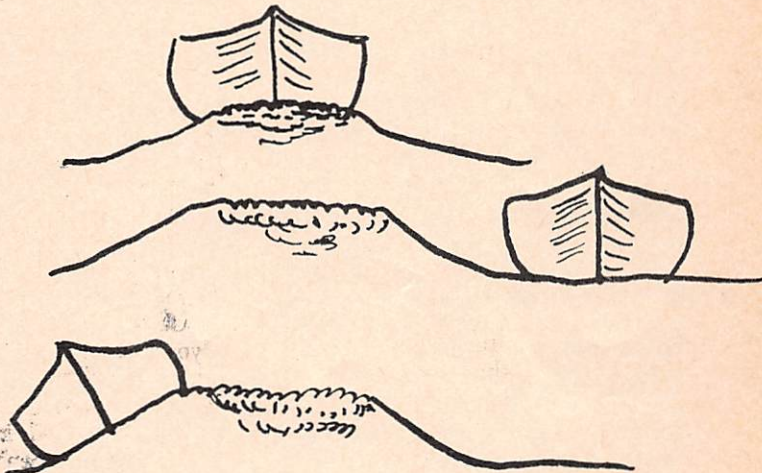
The key point is, always have the canoe tilted downstream on a turn when the canoe is in the process of turning. You will fly around at a great rate so be prepared or you'll get wet!





#### How to run these rapids

1. Begin by hitting the "V". Both men back paddle so the canoe is going slower than the current.
  2. Yell "Ferry Left!" Put the canoe on an angle and hold it in the current.
  3. Shoot the "V".
  4. Yell "Ferry Right". Sternman is critical and paddles on the left side. He puts the canoe on a slight right angle in relation to the bow. The bowman back paddles. The current will push you to the right.
  5. Shoot the "V".
  6. Yell "Eddy turn Left." Bowman draws left, the sternman sweeps right and leans downstream. You will turn into the back eddy and stay there.
- Remember to always lean down river on an eddy turn. See diagram #4.



#### Standing waves

These waves have a bark worse than their bites usually. If they are huge — portage. If between 2 and 3 feet hit them right dead centre, as in diagram 1, or ferry around them as in 2. If you hit them sideways you'll probably have to build a drying fire that evening.

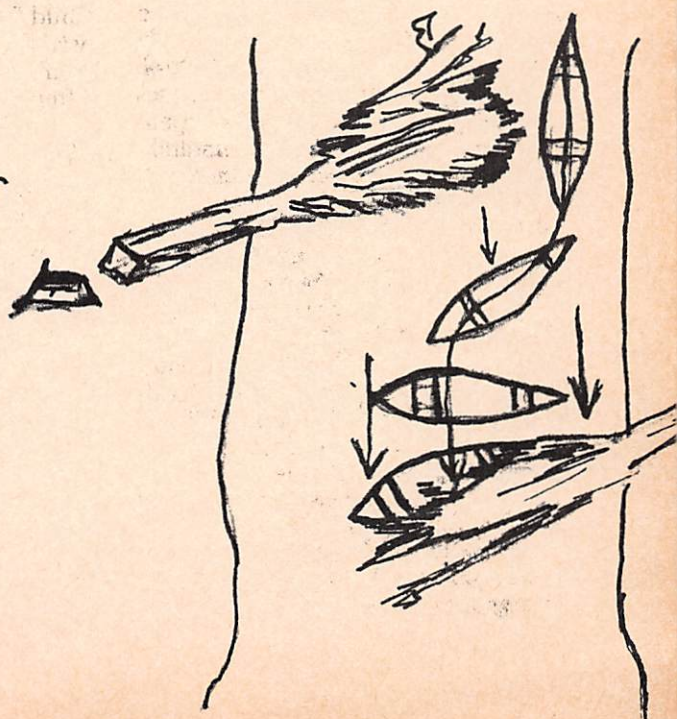
To Ferry

or

Not to Ferry



or





# CAMPING ON THE AVON

## Now is the Winter of our Discontent Made Glorious Summer

by Joyce Bertram  
Camp Ouareau, P.Q.

As any reasonably erudite present-day scholar can tell you (all too often) Shakespeare's plays and sonnets were not written by Shakespeare at all but by another man with the same name. There has naturally been a good deal of speculation as to who this man was.

Some say he was Bacon while others feel that "he collaborated with Fletcher, writing every other line"\* Eric Partridge<sup>+</sup> is convinced that he was an outstanding authority on sex, while Ernest Marshall Howse maintains that "he was saturated with the language of the Scriptures."† Richard Armour maintains (quite rightly I think,) that he wrote "more and more blank verse which his readers could fill in for themselves, and passages of sheer poetry which had to be read several times before it was clear that they could not be understood."‡

The works of Shakespearean criticisms would fill (and probably do, for all I know) several medium-sized rooms at the Central Reference Library. But in none of these books will you find the opinion vouchsafed that Shakespeare's play-writing was more than a harmless hobby designed to fill in the idle hours. Most of the reviewers and critics seem convinced that he was a full-time playwright who spent his every waking moment scratching with a quill pen. An in-depth study of these massive tomes, however, has led me to the inescapable conclusion that, far from being just a prolific scribbler, he was, in fact, a Man With a Message for Us All. A careful study of the following excerpts (used without permission) should convince even the most hardened classical scholar that William Shakespeare was in fact a Camp Director! Land at the time, you will remember, was "as cheap as stinking mackerel."

Why else would he have claimed that "past and to come are best, things present worst"? Could any of

us have written a better and more succinct description of a summer (any summer) at a camp (any camp)?

And how else explain "I can get no remedy for this consumption of the purse" unless he too was faced with sharp reminders from his bank manager that he would soon be "in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes and all alone be weeping out his outcast state?" And every time the Health Inspector commented unfavourably he was heard to mutter "a friendly eye would never see such faults."

Of his staff Shakespeare wrote "you blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things" often demanding bitterly "how has he the leisure to be sick in such a justling time?" To his Senior Staff he used plaintively to add "it is the disease of not listening, the malady of not marking that I am troubled withal."

Parents' Days must have been nightmares for the Bard, for, seeing the cars at the gate he smote his forehead and cried "What, will this line stretch out to the crack of doom?" "Angels and ministers of grace defend us," he muttered. "I cannot tell the dickens what his name is," adding darkly "and it's a wise father who knows his own child." As with us in later days "the wealthy curled darlings of our nation" were anathema to him and he often bade them "stand not upon the order of your going but go at once." "May the south fog rot him," he shouted catching sight of a pile of forgotten baggage, "what trunk is this?"

"Remuneration? Oh, that's the Latin word for three farthings," complained his Duty Counsellor, adding sadly "tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow creeps in this petty pace." "Now am I cabin'd cribbed, confined, bound in" and "how full of briars is this working day world." From these remarks Shakespeare quite rightly deduced that though Camp Directors "still have some salt of youth still in use" that "crabbed age and youth cannot live together."

The weather, then as now, coloured a Director's life for "rough winds do shake the darling buds of May and summer's lease hath all too short a date" and all too often he was forced to agree with his less hardy staff that "the air bites shrewdly. It is very cold". On more than one occasion, however, he was constrained to observe "how sweet the moonlight sleeps on yonder bank."

It is quite evident that Shakespeare wandered through his sleeping camp when "the iron tongue of midnight tolled twelve". His erring staff came "wandering by, a shadow like an angel" "and methought I heard a voice cry "sleep no more". Before he could say Odds fish "night's candles are burnt out and jocund day stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops" "Come what come may, time and the hour run through the roughest day" and "it's once more into the breach dear friends."

Before the day has scarcely begun the maintenance man arrives with dire tidings of "the rankest compound of villanous smell that ever offended the nostrils". But "sufferance is the badge of all our trade" and drains notwithstanding, "we few, we happy band of brothers" must remember that "sweet are the uses of adversity." Let us "declare a plague of sighing and grief for it blows a man up like a bladder."

"Men may construe things after their own fashion," but "there is a destiny that shapes our ends rough" and even the Bard of Avon had to admit that "when I was at home I was in a better place."

"Exit — pursued by a bear"

\* Twisted Tales from Shakespeare  
Richard Armour

+ Shakespeare's Bawdy  
Eric Partridge

# Spiritual Values in Shakespeare  
Ernest Marshall Howse

" . . ." Complete works of Shakespeare ?

Continued on page 23



# KITCHEN WASTE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

by Sam G. Hambly  
Director Camp Allsaw  
A Natural Science Camp

Kitchen wastes can be a valuable resource for the ecology and conservation features of the camp program.

The soil, water, sunlight and air are basic elements in determining the quality of environment. These are essential for the production of plants that provide food, shelter and beauty for the animal kingdom. Man is the thinking, reasoning species of this group. By the creative use of technological inventions, campers can assist nature in improving the quality of the camp environment. Kitchen wastes can provide a valuable resource for this purpose. Campers willingly provide the labour activity required.

In strolling through the woods, pick up a handful of duff. The skeletonized leaves of deciduous trees reveal the action of forest bacterial and fungi, in consuming organic matter for soil making. Composting is a means of using this natural process by which all manner of organic waste is transferred to valuable black gold — fertile topsoil for plant production.

For composting organic camp kitchen waste at camp, all organic waste (any plant and animal remains, bones) from the dining hall and kitchen should be assembled in separate containers. In a convenient location set out a 12 foot diameter circle of snow fence. The snow fence may be supported by stakes or set inside a circular wall of spaced, removable cement blocks. Inside the circle of snow fence lay down an 18 inch deep layer of dry organic material. This may be hay, straw, grass, etc. from the camp grounds or duff collected from the floor of the forest — any dry plant remains. In the centre of the pile set a 45 gallon steel drum from

which the top and bottom have been removed. This provides a funnel to channel the kitchen wastes dumped into the barrel into the centre of the heap. The area between the barrel and the snow fence should be covered with dry organic material, — hay, straw, duff etc., well above the level of the bottom of the barrel. The top of the barrel should be fitted with a tight-fitting screen to exclude the flies. When half full the barrel should be rocked, raised and more dry material added between the barrel and fence.

This arrangement requires constant attention to avoid upsetting the balance and causing offensive odours. Compost production can be the responsibility of the maintenance, conservation, or ecology department of the camp program. It must be serviced regularly. With care and attention it works.

For continuous results at the conclusion of the camp period the compost should be re-piled to admit air for bacterial action. This step will produce offensive odours and for this reason should be avoided during the camp period.

By the second season the compost pile of the previous year will have matured to the point at which it is ready for shredding. A shredder is a technological gimmick with a belt fitted with saw-toothed steel bars and driven by a motor (which pollutes the atmosphere). However, forking the compost into the hopper and watching it come spewing out is good sport for the campers.

Shredded compost has the pleasant woody earth-like odour of forest soil. It is rich in vital elements of plant growth, as proven by soil testing. At camp it can be used for earthworm culture. The

campers propagate bait for fishing trips.

Examination with the camp microscope will reveal a variety of animal life living and thriving in the compost heap. This makes composting a valuable resource for the ecology department.

In conservation at camp the compost can be used by the campers for mulching the camp garden plants, thus improving the fertility of the garden plot. Hence the garden plot soil is made open and porous. It absorbs the rain and melting snow water. Underground reservoirs are filled up. Hence, the water emerges to provide crystal clear water for swimming and canoeing. High quality environment for waterfront sports depends on our use of the watershed. Hence, campers who like to have quality conditions on the waterfront have a responsibility for the conservation practices of the watershed.

Mature compost from a previous year should be sprinkled over the entire surface of the new heap at regular intervals. This is a good means of stimulating the action of the culture. Manure is ideal for this purpose.

Other uses for compost from kitchen wastes are starting tree, vegetable, domestic and wild flower seedlings. It is most effective for use in a fluorescent light plant growth chamber.

Camp personnel should not be misled by thinking that the disposal of kitchen garbage by composting is easy. It requires the interest, co-operation and support of all camp personnel. It can provide basic ecological and conservation concepts for creating quality environment.



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Continued from page 10

### (b) Allergies

Every camp director is required to obtain a medical report of all campers, and this should include a list of allergies, if they exist. Allergies are common, almost "fashionable", to vegetation, especially grass and ragweed, animal fur and foods, to mention a few. The dietitian has to plan a suitable substitute when an offending food is on the menu. The most common food allergy is fish, but nuts, chocolate, chicken, etc. occur quite often.

### *Perceptually Handicapped Children*

Fifteen years ago this was a term seldom heard in education and medicine, but in the past ten years, a whole new field of research, diagnosis and training have been instituted.

In the past, children who were always tripping, falling, bumping into objects were regarded as clumsy, careless and stupid. There were others who just could not learn to read and write, some who wrote letters backwards, were restless, hyperactive, did not seem to hear, yet there was no hearing deficit, no impairment in vision, but did not seem to see. Today we know that seeing and perceiving are two different "steps", visual perception involves a neurological process different to the reception of visual stimuli. Impairment in perception may be in only one sensory field, it may be in the receptive component or the expressive component or both. When a child, presented with a design made up of two pairs, attached at one side, is asked to reproduce the design, and he draws two parts, completely separate, different shape, rotated, etc., and similar results are obtained with other designs, then we realize this child's visual motor perception is poor. Difficulties in school in reading, writing, arithmetic and language development are characteristic of perceptually handicapped children. These children had been regarded as having low intellectual potential, but this is not the fact. They range in intellectual endowment from the slow to the very bright. Schools today are making special

provisions for these children and when recognized early can be helped to compensate for this handicap.

The simple act of walking up an inclined plank comes easily to most children, but to the perceptually handicapped it is an insurmountable task. There are exercises for them that help overcome these deficiencies. The trampoline involves visual and motor perception and is a beneficial activity. All physical skills require more effort for them to learn, but when the skill is broken down into small component parts, learning can be achieved. Writing for example, has to start with learning to draw a straight line, then a circle, before the letters of the alphabet can be taught. These children are easily distracted by extraneous stimuli, their attention shifts, they are hyperactive, often irritable and show low frustration tolerance. Many of our campers have some perceptual deficiency, statistically 10-15%, the severity of this conditions varies and the causes are many. They need extra help, in order to keep up with their fellow campers, but they do belong with other "normal children".

### *Emotionally Disturbed Children*

We see a variety of emotional expression in our campers, mostly normal, but there are times when behaviour can be recognized as abnormal. When the emotional reaction is so severe that it interferes with normal functioning and is not related to reality, then it is a disturbed emotional reaction.

### (a) Fears

Fears are common. Some children fear the water and they need special help in their swimming lessons. Fear of animals, insects, the dark, loud noises, and new experiences are some examples which we encounter with children in our care. One camper had so many fears she was almost "frozen", whenever she was confronted with a new experience. For example, when she was being shown how to get on a teeter-totter, she became hysterical. Some fears can be handled and overcome in the camping situation.



*(b) Aggressive Behaviour*

Fighting and bullying is a manifestation of other problems. Hostility is expressed often in this manner. A child who has suffered physical abuse in his home often resorts to aggressive behaviour in his relation to others.

*(c) Withdrawn Children*

A child who is excessively timid, who cannot relate to his peers, cannot show anger, who internalizes all his feelings, is just as ill mentally as the overly aggressive youngster. This form of behaviour reaches an extreme form in autism, where no contact is made with reality and no response to the people in his environment. The counselor of a timid, withdrawn child has to give him special attention. This form of behaviour will not disappear without awareness on the part of his leaders, and opportunities should be provided in which he can gain self-confidence and self-esteem.

*(d) Lying and Stealing*

This form of behaviour often is displayed by children who have been rejected. The possession of the stolen object is secondary, usually given away to win affection and approval. When this is encountered in camp it is usually a way of asking for attention and help by the child.

*(e) Eneuresis*

Every season we find one or more campers who are enuretic. This condition may have originally have been the expression of an emotional need, which no longer exists, and is now complicated by habit. Various devices are

in use today, also routine awakening in the night. Sometimes the child who is enuretic at home has a dry bed throughout his stay at camp.

*Culturally Enriched or Culturally Deprived*

Private camps enjoy the presence of many children from homes where they have been exposed to many cultural privileges, books, music, art, conversation and travel. These children have acquired a great deal of information, and extensive vocabulary and can communicate well by language.

At the other extreme are children who come from culturally deprived homes. The conspicuous differences are their limited means of verbal expression, their lack of information, communication is often physical, and their language, limited as it is, coloured with obscenity. Social behaviour and personal hygiene do not fit middle class standards. Agency camp staff are more familiar with these children, but camping for them is as wonderful an experience as for the camper at private camps. He is assured three good meals, seated in a dining room, a clean bed of his own, facilities for washing and bathing, etc. In addition, he can enjoy the out-of-doors, is away from the city slums, has an opportunity to learn new skills and is exposed to adults who care about him.

*Exceptional Children*

A special word should be said about foster children. They often come from culturally deprived settings, have been rejected by their

parents, and are as they call themselves the "Aid" or "Children's Aid". Unfortunately, because of many unfavourable circumstances, they may have been in several different foster homes, sometimes returned to their natural parents and then placed again in the care of the Children's Aid. They have witnessed desertion, alcoholism, promiscuity and neglect in their homes. These children manifest many of the problems referred to earlier, they are exceptional children. This is certainly not true of all foster children, the majority are placed with a foster family, and if not adopted or adoptable become, in a sense, a member of that family, but many have suffered unfortunate experiences before they come into the care of the Children's Aid Societies. Camp has a tremendous impact on them. Camp is often the most meaningful experience in their lives, and although it may involve special effort for camp directors and staff, to aid in the rehabilitation of a deprived child is a singular reward.

*Summary*

Camp directors need information on all children who attend camp, but for the exceptional child it is wise to give extra time to get acquainted with him in order to include him in our camps. Those who can be absorbed with normal campers, in a regular camp, need the support of the staff and their fellow campers, but the rewards are worth the effort. There are some, the severely handicapped physically, the emotionally disturbed, the grossly retarded who belong in special camps designed to meet their special needs.



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Across Ontario



*Continued from page 13*

Also there were fish. The fisherman caught us two wonderful breakfasts of grayling, but the pike got away!

The shore birds were there in profusion: hundreds of ducks, thousands of geese in their great V's on their way south. Large and small hawks, and eagles . . . so many eagles, both bald and golden. They were there to eat the salmon which having spawned and fulfilled their function, died on the shores. We saw them as they leaped against the current, and they were blood red. There were sandpipers and kingfishers and ravens with their hoarse cry.

Of course the mammals are most exciting: dall sheep, a brown bear, otter, mink, beaver, gophers, the hind legs of a moose! The most exciting and dramatic episode of all was a crossbreed fox being hunted by two lynx. We heard him giving

his warning to the cubs and vixen. Then we picked him out on the bare cliff opposite our camping spot. He was as handsome as could be. So was the lynx at the top of the cliff, slinking in and out of the underbrush; and then we spotted the second one, not yet full grown, down at the base of the cliff. The fox didn't know about the second one, but there was no confrontation. He decided that his family had been given sufficient warning and slipped into his den.

John knew camping. He provided tents, for each two persons, hung on aluminum frames, that we could put up in ten minutes, by the last night of the camping, and take down in five. His pump did the trick for our mattresses. He had a Coleman stove. Our breakfast and our dinner . . . mostly freeze dried foods . . . were cooked by his assistant. Our lunches were sandwiches. There was always hot water in smallish quantities . . . heated

over an open fire. The river provided lots of cold water, and some people swam.

We saw a couple in a canoe and another pair in an outboard, two or three aeroplanes, and Indians three times, either hunting or fishing. There were a few deserted cabins from gold rush days, or trappers' huts, as well as some racks for drying fish. The second last day we had a highway running parallel to the river, and trucks carrying ore. So civilization was there.

We disembarked at Carmacks, and the mini-bus was waiting for us. I would add that although such a trip might not be your cup of tea, I think it behooves Canadians to visit the north. The Americans are there in droves. What about you? It's exciting!

Reprinted from:

THE LIBERAL, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Thursday, October 7, 1971

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peurs, et ce rapport devrait comprendre une liste des allergies, s'il y en a. Les allergies sont fréquentes, presque à la mode, en ce qui concerne la végétation, surtout l'herbe, les fourrures et la nourriture, pour n'en citer que quelques-unes. Le diététicien doit trouver un substitut adéquat lorsqu'un plat se trouve sur la liste des interdits. L'allergie la plus commune en ce qui concerne la nourriture est celle qui a trait au poisson, mais les noix, le chocolat, le poulet etc. sont aussi fréquemment cités.

#### ENFANTS DONT LES SENS DE PERCEPTION SONT DEFICIENTS

Il y a quinze ans, on entendait rarement parler de cela dans le champ de l'éducation ou celui de la médecine, mais, au cours des dix dernières années, tout un nouveau travail de recherches, de diagnostic et de ré-éducation a été instauré.

Autrefois, les enfants qui butaient, qui tombaient fréquemment, qui se heurtaient aux objets, étaient regardés comme lourdeaux, maladroits, étourdis, stupides. D'autres ne parvenaient pas à apprendre à lire ou à écrire, d'autres encore écrivaient de droite à gauche, étaient remuants, hyperactifs, paraissaient ne pas entendre alors qu'il n'y avait aucun défaut de l'ouïe, ni de la vue alors qu'ils semblaient ne pas voir. Nous savons aujourd'hui qu'il y a une grande différence entre voir et percevoir.

#### ENFANTS INADAPTES

La perception visuelle implique un processus neurologique différent de celui de la réception d'un stimulus par l'appareil optique. Une altération de la perception peut ne se manifester que dans un seul champ sensoriel; elle peut être apparente dans le composé réceptif ou dans le composé expressif ou dans les deux à la fois. Lorsqu'on demande à un enfant, auquel on présente un dessin composé de deux parties rattachées l'une à l'autre par un côté de reproduire le dessin, et qu'il dessine deux parties complètement séparées, différentes de forme, à l'envers etc. et que des résultats similaires sont obtenus avec d'autres dessins, nous rendons

compte alors que la perception motrice visuelle de l'enfant est déficiente. Les difficultés rencontrées à l'école pour apprendre à lire et à écrire, en arithmétique et en langue, sont des caractéristiques qui marquent un enfant handicapé par un défaut de perception. Ces enfants étaient considérés comme possédant un quotient intellectuel très bas, ce qui n'est pas le cas. Ils vont, dans cet ordre d'idée, de celui dont l'intelligence est lente à celui possédant une brillante intelligence. Les écoles aujourd'hui, établissent pour ces enfants des programmes spéciaux. Lorsque le handicap peut être décelé assez tôt, on peut aider l'enfant à le surmonter.

Le simple fait de monter le long d'un plan incliné est chose facile pour la plupart des enfants, mais pour celui perceptivement handicapé c'est une difficulté insurmontable. Il existe pour cela des exercices qui les aident à vaincre ce handicap. La trampoline implique une perception motrice et visuelle qui en fait un exercice profitable. Pour ces enfants, toutes les techniques matérielles sont plus difficiles à apprendre qu'elles ne le sont pour les enfants normaux. Mais lorsque ces techniques sont subdivisées en petites composantes, l'enfant fant perceptivement handicapé parvient à les apprendre. L'écriture, par exemple, peut commencer à s'apprendre en dessinant une ligne droite, puis un cercle, avant que ne puissent être enseignées les lettres de l'alphabet. Ces enfants sont facilement distraits par des agents extérieurs, leur attention change d'objet, ils sont hyperactifs, souvent irritables, et font montre d'impatience lorsqu'ils se croient frustrés. Un nombre assez élevé de nos campeurs, de 10 à 15 pour cent, souffre de quelque déficience de perception dont la gravité varie et dont les causes peuvent être nombreuses. Ils ont besoin qu'on les aide pour se maintenir au niveau de leurs camarades, mais leur place est avec les "enfant normaux".

#### ENFANTS ATTEINTS DE TROUBLES EMOTIFS

Nous sommes témoins, dans notre camp, de bien des manifestations émotives, la plupart normales, mais on peut en reconnaître certaines qui ne le sont pas. Lorsque

la réaction émotive est si forte qu'elle ne répond pas à un comportement normal ni à la réalité, on peut alors dire qu'il s'agit d'une réaction émotive désordonnée ou perturbée.

##### (a) Les peurs

Les peurs sont chose commune. Certains enfants ont peur de l'eau et ont besoin qu'on les aide lors de leurs leçons de natation. La peur des animaux, des insectes, de l'obscurité, du bruit excessif, d'expériences nouvelles sont quelques uns des exemples de manifestation de peur que nous rencontrons chez les enfants qui sont confiés à nos soins. Une petite fille, dans notre camp, était en proie à de si nombreuses frayeurs qu'elle était pratiquement "paralysée" lorsqu'elle se trouvait confrontée par quelque chose de nouveau pour elle. Par exemple, elle avait de véritables crises d'hystérie lorsqu'on essayait de lui montrer comment s'installer sur une balançoire à bascule. On peut, dans un camp, prendre soin et éliminer quelques unes de ces peurs.

##### (b) Comportement Aggressif

Se battre et rudoyer les camarades sont l'extériorisation d'autres problèmes. C'est souvent sous cette forme que se fait jour l'hostilité. L'enfant qui, chez lui, a subi des corrections corporelles inconsidérées a recours à un comportement agressif dans ses relations avec autrui.

##### (c) Enfants Introvertis

L'enfant qui est excessivement timide, qui ne peut pas communiquer avec ses camarades, qui est incapable de se mettre en colère, qui ne s'extériorise jamais, est aussi atteint mentalement que celui qui fait montre d'une agressivité excessive. La forme extrême de ce genre de comportement est le narcissisme, où toutes les relations sont coupées d'avec la réalité et les personnes qui forment l'environnement normal de l'enfant. Le tuteur d'un enfant timide, introverti, doit accorder à cet enfant une attention toute spéciale. Ce genre de comportement ne disparaîtra pas sans aide de la part de ses éducateurs, et on devra donner à l'enfant la possibilité de retrouver sa confiance en

Continued next page



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lui-même et le sens de sa propre valeur.

#### (d) *Mensonge et Larcin*

Cette forme de comportement se retrouve souvent chez les enfants qui ont été rejetés. La possession même de l'objet est secondaire, et souvent l'objet est donné à un tiers dont l'enfant désire l'affection ou

l'approbation. Lorsque un tel cas se rencontre dans un camp c'est généralement un moyen pour l'enfant d'exprimer son besoin d'attention et d'aide.

#### (e) *Incontinence d'urine*

A chaque saison nous trouvons un ou plusieurs campeurs qui souffrent d'incontinence d'urine. Ce peut être, à l'origine, l'expression d'un besoin affectif qui n'existe plus, et qui s'est transformé en habitude. On emploie aujourd'hui différents moyens, tel que l'habitude, qui devient routine d'éveiller l'enfant au cours de la nuit pour qu'il satisfasse son besoin. Parfois, l'enfant qui, chez lui, souffre d'incontinence, conserve son lit sec pendant tout son séjour au camp.

### ENFANTS JOUISSANT D'UN ENRICHISSEMENT CULTUREL ET CEUX QUI EN SONT PRIVÉS

Les camps privés reçoivent de nombreux enfants qui ont eu le privilège de pouvoir accéder chez eux à de nombreuses sources de culture, livres, musique, art, conversation, voyages. Ces enfants ont acquis une grande variété de connaissances, un vocabulaire étendu, et peuvent s'exprimer aisément.

A l'autre extrême se trouvent les enfants qui viennent de foyers dont le niveau culturel est très bas ou inexistant. La différence la plus évidente et la difficulté qu'éprouvent ces enfants pour s'exprimer verbalement, leur manque de connaissances, leur moyen de communiquer est souvent physique, et leur langage aussi limité qu'il est coloré d'obscénités. Leur comportement social et leurs habitudes d'hygiène personnelle ne correspondent pas à la norme des classes moyennes. Le personnel des camps publics a davantage l'habitude de ce genre d'enfants. Mais, pour ceux-ci, le camping est une aventure aussi merveilleuse qu'elle l'est pour les enfants des camps privés. Ils y sont assurés de recevoir trois bons repas par jour, assis dans une salle à manger, un lit à eux et propre, des installations adéquates pour se laver et se baigner etc. De plus ils jouissent du grand air, loin des taudis de la ville, et il leur est donné la possibilité d'apprendre de nouvelles techniques sous les conseils

d'adultes qui les aiment. Mention spéciale devrait être faite des enfants orphelins. Ils viennent souvent de milieu où n'existe aucune culture; ils ont été rejetés par leurs parents et viennent, ainsi qu'ils le disent eux-mêmes, de l' "Assistance" ou "Assistance Publique". Malheureusement, par suite de nombreuses circonstances défavorables, ils peuvent avoir été ballottés d'un foyer à l'autre, parfois rendus à leurs parents, puis placés à nouveau dans un foyer. Chez eux, ils ont été témoins de scènes d'alcoolisme, ont vécu dans une prosaïcité dégradante et l'indifférence de leurs parents. Beaucoup de ces enfants se trouvent en face des problèmes déjà cités; ce sont des enfants inadaptés. Cela n'est certainement pas vrai pour tous les enfants placés en foyer, la majorité d'entre eux sont placés dans des familles et, s'ils ne sont pas adoptés, ou ne sont pas adoptables arrivent souvent, en fait, par faire partie de la famille. Mais nombreux sont ceux qui ont eu des expériences regrettables avant d'être pris en charge par l'Assistance Publique. Le camp est, pour ces enfants, une expérience extraordinaire, celle qui a le sens le plus profond pour leur existence. Quoique cela puisse demander un effort spécial de la part des dirigeants du camp, la profonde satisfaction d'aider des enfants déshérités est en elle-même une immense récompense.

### RESUME

Les directeurs de camp ont besoin de renseignements sur tous les enfants qui font partie d'un camp, mais en ce qui concerne l'enfant inadapté. Il est sage de lui dédier plus de temps qu'aux autres afin de parvenir à l'intégrer. Ceux qui peuvent être ainsi intégrés aux campeurs normaux, dans des camps normaux, ont besoin du soutien du personnel et de celui de leurs camarades, mais la satisfaction qu'on en retire récompense largement l'effort demandé. Il y en a qui, par suite d'infirmité physique, de perturbation affective, de déficience mentale, ne peuvent être admis que dans des camps spécialement conçus pour eux.

translated by  
Canadian Amateur Sports  
Federation



### Key to Quotations

Land as cheap . . . — (name the speaker yourself!)

Past and to come . . . — *Henry IV*

I can get no remedy . . . — *Ibid*

A friendly eye . . . — *Julius Caesar*

You blocks . . . — *Ibid*

How has he . . . — *Henry IV*

It is the disease . . . — *Ibid*

What, will this line . . . — *Macbeth*

Angels and ministers . . . — *Hamlet*

I cannot tell . . . — *Merry Wives*

It is a wise father . . . — *Merchant of Venice*

The wealthy curled darlings . . . — *Othello*

Stand not upon . . . — *Macbeth*

May the south fog . . . — *Cymbeline*

What trunk is this . . . *Ibid*

Remuneration? . . . — *Love's Labor Lost*

Tomorrow and tomorrow . . . — *Macbeth*

Now am I cabin'd . . . — *Ibid*

Hull full of briars — *As You Like It*

We still have some salt . . . — *Merry Wives*

Crabbed age and youth . . . — *Passionate Pilgrim* (fooled you, eh?)

Rough winds . . . — *Sonnet*

The air bites shrewdly . . . — *Hamlet*

How sweet the moonlight . . . — *Merchant of Venice*

The iron tongue . . . — *Midsummer Night's Dream*

then came wandering by . . . — *Richard III*

Methought I heard a voice . . . — *Macbeth*

Night's candles are burnt out . . . — *Romeo and Juliet*

Come what come may . . . — *Macbeth*

Once more into . . . — *Henry V*

The rankest compound . . . — *Merry Wives*

Suffermace is the badge . . . — *Merchant of Venice*

We few, we happy band . . . — *Henry V*

Sweet are the uses . . . — *As You Like It*

A plague of sighing . . . — *Henry IV*

Men may construe . . . — *Julius Caesar*

There is a divinity . . . — *Hamlet*

When I was at home . . . — *As You Like It*

Exit, pursued by bear — *The Tempest*

## OUTDOOR COOKERY

Editor's Note: From the many recipes in the cookbook entitled "Cookery for Kids, Kamp 'n Kicks" compiled by Helen E. Stewart, available from Alvie Publications, 240 Markland Drive, Apt. 510, Etobicoke at \$3.50 per copy.

### BANNOCK (BASIC RECIPE)

For each cup of flour, add 2 tblsp. shortening, 2 tblsp. baking powder (more or less) and ½ tsp. salt (or sugar). Mix all ingredients thoroughly and then add just enough water to make it "hang together". Bake in reflector oven, or in a frying pan (stand it up beside fire to collect heat).

### CINNAMON ROLLS

2 cups bannock, mixed  
2/3 cup water  
Cinnamon  
½ lb. margarine  
Brown sugar

Add just enough water to moisten dry ingredients. Roll out ¼" thick. Put butter on dough and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon in generous amounts. Make into a roll. Cut in slices about ¾ inch thick or bake as is. (May also be made with cheese in place of cinnamon, sugar and butter).

### SALMON (TUNA OR GROUND MEAT) PINWHEELS

Roll out bannock about ¼" thick. Moisten salmon with cream or oil in can and spread on dough. Make roll and bake before a moderate fire. Serve with peas and cream sauce.

### RING TUM DITTY JR.

¾ lb. bacon or luncheon meat, diced  
1½ cups minced onion  
6 cups tomatoes  
6 cups canned corn  
4 cups diced cheese  
Salt and pepper  
Green pepper

Fry bacon or luncheon meat, green pepper and onions together until vegetables are tender. Stir in tomatoes and corn, simmer 5 minutes. Add cheese and seasonings. As soon as cheese melts, serve with cabbage salad. Serves 12.

### INDIVIDUAL MEAT LOGS

½ cup grated Cheddar cheese  
1 lb. ground beef  
3 tblsp. lemon juice  
½ cup milk  
1 tsp. salt  
1 cup dry bread crumbs  
½ cup diced green pepper  
3 tblsp. chopped, stuffed olives  
Side bacon

Mix all ingredients except bacon and shape into small rolls — about 3 inches long and 1½ inches thick. Wrap each in a strip of bacon. Cook in frying pan over the fire or bake in moderately hot oven of 375° for about 45 minutes. Serve with tomato, mushroom or barbecue sauce.



# Visiting Parents

by Helen Stewart,  
Director Camp Wahcahmie  
CAMP WAHCAHMIE

Since Wahcahmie is a small Camp, we are in the unique position to be able to offer two events which bring the parents into contact with our camp living . . . Mother and Daughter Week-end and Visitors' Day.

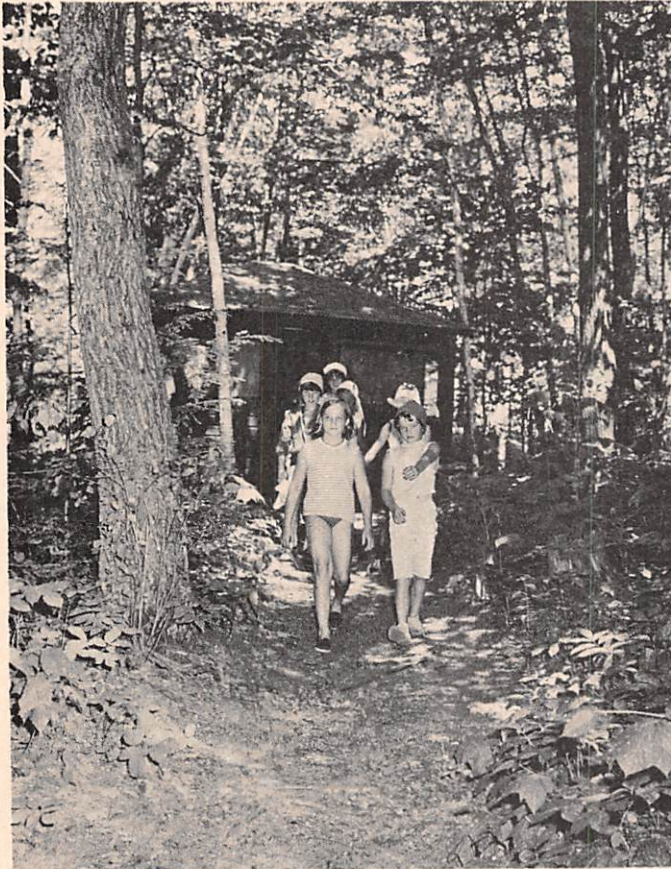
Do you usually have a spell of homesickness at Camp? Then, why not adopt our cure-all—a Mother and Daughter Week-end at Camp. This venture started as an experiment, years ago, and proved such a success that it has been incorporated as a yearly event. We plan it for the second week-end in June so that Camp will be ready for parental inspection and we have a "breather" of a few weeks before Pre-camp begins.

Informality is the key-note of the week-end. Indeed, it is a time for fun 'n relaxation. Along with complete bedding and suitable clothing, a bathing suit is an essential for the occasion. Luck has been with us because this June date has always brought forth the golden sun gleams and mothers, especially, relax in such an atmosphere. The expenses, which include food and the services of a cook, are equally divided. In order to cut down the costs, expenses are kept as low as possible. Dish-washing is not one of the services, so the group is expected to share in this chore.

This is a casual week-end of camp living. Although some staff members, with their mothers, are on the scene, they are NOT on duty. In the invitation, this fact has been made very clear. Because this is a get-acquainted week-end for everyone, mothers and daughters have been cautioned to keep an eye on each other. It is made a distinctive MUST that all the participants on the week-end abide by our rigid safety and waterfront rules because we cannot afford to have any accidents marring this happy occasion.

Mothers and daughters sleep in the cabins, eat the same type of meals that are served in the summer, swim and relax in the sun, enjoy games, an evening campfire, camp movies and a sing-song.

And what are the benefits? Well! The new campers have an orientation period with their mothers at Camp so they will have an opportunity to see Camp, meet the Staff



*"You have known the peace of silent hills,  
Have learned what e'er betide,  
Though paths of life turn east or west  
Camp friends can ne'er divide."*

— Mary S. Edgar



and other campers. Also, there is a greater understanding by the mother of Camp policies and objectives, the menu, programme procedures, and last but not least, it is a sure-fire opportunity for the Director to get to know the camper and her parent.

And how do we know it's a success every year? Because when departure time arrives, after Sunday chapel and lunch, new campers exclaim, "Gee! I can hardly wait for Camp to start!" and the mothers add, "When are you going to have a Camp for mothers?"

The week-end is a lot of work but well worth everything put into it. Why don't you try it? If some Director would like to have further details, I would be delighted to oblige.

One of the joys and advantages of the small camp is to be found in programmes and projects in which the entire camp group is involved. One such event is anticipated during each camp session and serves to unite the entire Camp as one happy family.

"Wahcahmie Day" was originated for two reasons: to give parents the experience of observing the campers in action, and to present a yardstick for them to determine the worthwhile things which their daughter derives from camp life.

We believe that Camp is truly "for the camper". This day has always afforded an excellent opportunity for campers to have a prime role in organizing the techniques and arrangements for the display. In addition, they experience the tangible values of co-ordinating their individual efforts as a team. Campers and Staff work together on all the plans, and the group is divided into committees to organize the different aspects of the programme which evolve around the following activities:

Canoeing—an intricate canoeing design involving the entire group, Campers, Staff and Director.

Dramatics—a play takes vivid form in our outdoor theatre in which costumes, stage sets, producing and acting are handled by the campers, aided by the C.I.T.'s.

Water Search—every individual in the camp group has a specially designated place and function to fulfill in this safety tactic. A dummy is sunk in some area on the waterfront and the alarm is sounded by the Director at a time unknown to the camp group. Having practised this drill many times, every participant leaps into action and the demonstration is, indeed, spectacular.

Parents, interested camp friends

and cottagers are invited. The afternoon's events begin at 2 P.M. and conclude at 4.30 P.M. in time for a leisurely picnic supper. To provide an opportunity for parents and their daughter to visit during this busy day, they bring a picnic supper and enjoy this outing as a family at one of our beauty spots. They are urged to stay for our Indian Ceremony on Council Rock where they are interested participants in some of the challenges. The closing ceremony is the lighting of the CW, fashioned of pre-treated burlap and wire. This structure is set ablaze on the near horizon, and, when the coloured flames light up the night sky, it always seems a fitting conclusion to the day. It exemplifies, in its simplicity, the fact that, throughout the day, the visitors to Wahcahmie have experienced a view of some camp activities and traditions, conceived and organized by the Camp group as a whole. After "Taps" and the last good-byes, we have the satisfaction of knowing that all participants and observers feel closely akin to our Camp fellowship circle.

I'm sure you will wonder about certain aspects. For instance, the inconveniences. Frankly, I have never experienced such. Nothing but good and exhilaration comes out of the day. The "unvisited" camper would be of concern to you. Fortunately, very few parents are absent on this day, the third Saturday in the month, because they have planned accordingly, having been given advance notice. If some parents cannot attend, we know at least three days before and so can make the necessary adjustment. We keep these campers very busy in the day's arrangements and activities. Usually they are invited to join one of the supper groups; if not, they eat with the Staff whose parents could not attend and then enjoy a spirited sing-song before the Indian Ceremony. This business of the "unvisited" camper is the only defect we experience and we have learned to cope with this matter.

In conclusion, might I say that this day is a vast project but its rewards are numerous. The campers assume responsibility, learn to give and take in a group, and develop latent leadership qualities. In short, they experience the fun and satisfaction that grows out of working together towards one end. And then, parents, in turn, derive great satisfaction in the tangible proof that their camper-daughters are an important part of a happy camp group.

—Helen E. Stewart



Eric Russell

#### TRIBUTE

*"Only deeds give strength to life, only moderation gives it charm."*

These words by Jean Paul Richter aptly describe the contribution made to many fields of endeavour by the late Eric Russell, for Eric was a sincere and tireless worker for several causes, not the least of which was the promotion of camping and outdoorsmanship. The significant roles he played as Member, Executive Member and President of the Newfoundland and Labrador Camping Association have left their mark, not only on the Association as a whole, but also on the many members and friends with whom Eric came in contact.

Eric was also a longtime and highly respected member of the Boy Scout Movement, one who had the admiration and affection of all the Scouts and Leaders who had the privilege of knowing him. In the words of the old Scout Law, Eric was truly "a friend to all and a brother to every Scout".

We shall all miss Eric very deeply, but — "To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die."

Bob LeMessurier



# Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor are welcome and encouraged. It is hoped that this column will become a forum for a free discussion of ideas related to camping. All letters are subject to condensation.

Dear Editor;

I have just finished reading the article "Horses for Sale" which appeared in the fall issue of the Canadian Camping Magazine.

Is this article supposed to be humorous? If so, it should have been clearly labelled as such. If the article is serious it is another matter altogether. It then becomes obvious that the writer is completely unqualified to include this type of activity in his Camp Program.

The implications in the article are many — e.g., riding is an unsafe activity, impossible to standardize, supervise or properly program; qualified staff is virtually unobtainable; acquiring good camp horses is a matter of blind luck; horses are by nature and physical make-up, stupid, treacherous and unpredictable

to the point of being quite unsuitable to a Camp Program; riding is really valueless as a camp activity and any Director who includes it is doing so only as a sop to some horse-crazy campers who are going through a phase which they will get over as soon as they acquire some common sense. We could go on.

This article was written by Mr. Hendrick Roessingh who is identified as a Camp Director, "National Standards Chairman, Canadian Camping Association", and as such presumably knowledgeable on his subject. He states that he is switching his chief camp activity from Riding to Canoeing. I suggest that someone who has had extensive experience with the many ingredients which go to make up an acceptable Canoeing Program have a talk with Mr. Roessingh at once. If he displays the same ignorance about Canoeing that he does about Horsemanship he should be warned to stay away from it too in the interests of good camping.

Both the Ontario Camping Association and the Canadian Camping Association have on occasion conveyed the impression of being unquestionably waterfront camp-oriented with an inherent lack of interest in the merits of any other type of Camp Program. Question — would the Executive of the Canadian Camping Association have permitted the publication of a similar article on canoeing — even if it had been written in jest? I doubt it. But a similar article could be written about canoeing by an unqualified Director, almost point for point.

I'm enclosing a copy of a letter which I have written to Mr. Roessingh which I would ask you to forward to him. It deals specifically with some of the questions raised by him. In my opinion a statement should be included in the next issue of Canadian Camping stating that the article was not intended to be taken seriously or, alternatively, that the article expressed the opinions of the writer only and did not necessarily bear the endorsement of either the Canadian Camping Association or other Camp Directors with experience in this field.

Yours very truly,  
Max Campbell, Director,  
Arrowhead Ranch

The editor, Canadian Camping.

When I read Max Campbell's letter, I felt like a caricaturist, who has drawn a picture of President Nixon with a long nose and a big chin, and shown the picture to Mrs. Nixon. Of course she wouldn't think that was very funny at all. By the same token I'm sure that Mr. Campbell has recognized the picture, just as Mrs. Nixon would; some of the features 'way out of proportion, but with a basis in reality.

That is how a caricaturist operates: he draws prominent and often unattractive features out of proportion and vastly exaggerated. I think most of your readers will agree with me that contributions to the magazine in general tend to exaggerate, or let's call it stress, the attractive features of camping, and that we also tend to take ourselves terribly seriously in an activity where so many funny things happen. For too many of us being dedicated to camping is synonymous with being deadly serious about it at all times.

Working with horses is like working with other living creatures, including campers, and that is the great educational value of a riding program. Like campers, horses are delightful and fascinating most of the time, but often unpredictable, at times frustrating and once in a while maddening. I'm sure that colleague Max Campbell has the same experience. I would be very surprised if he hadn't had times when he desperately needed a song leader or a craft instructor and had an application file full of letters starting and finishing with "I love horses".

We, at Silvercreek Ranch, have a lot in common with Max Campbell and his Arrowhead Ranch, and I was glad to hear from him and to learn about his way of running a riding program. I agree with him that our association tends to over-emphasize waterfront programs. After all, a canoe is a dead thing; what kind of a meaningful relation can a camper ever develop with a piece of wood or aluminum?

Sure, horses eat all winter and that costs a little more money than storing a canoe, but it's worth it. And oh, incidentally, I withdraw that offer to sell or trade my horses.

Hank Roessingh

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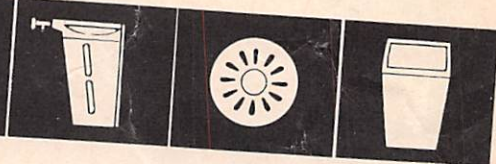
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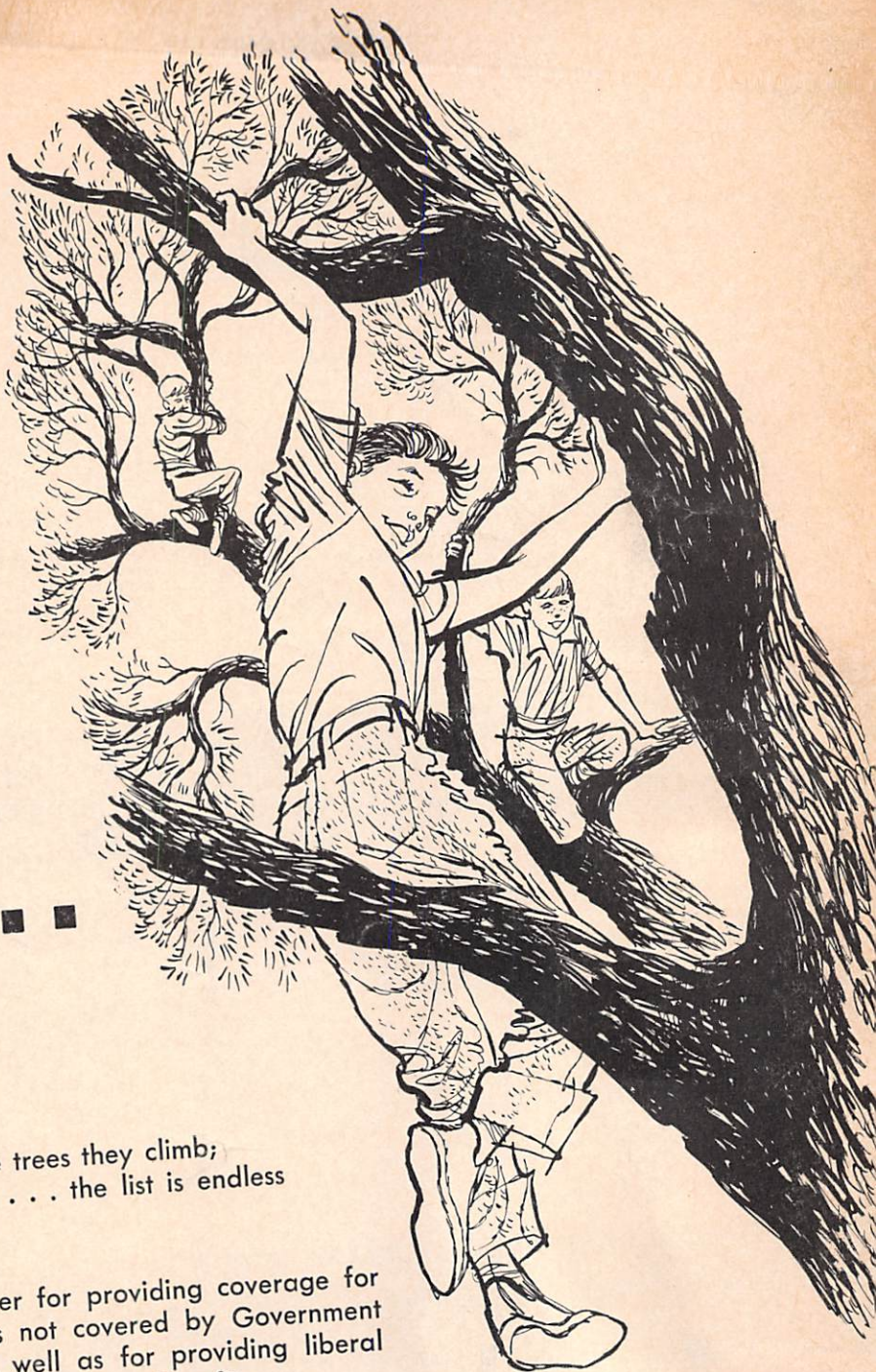
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